THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C. } AUGUST 31, 1853. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in the City of New York, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 30th of September next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JULY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser may prefer to have them payable, at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North-Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH-CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption. They will be issued in sums of $1,000 or $5,000, as the purchaser may prefer.

THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding, will please to address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North-Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DEROSSETT, 180 Front Street, N. Y.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's., and others.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank the amount of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North-Carolina.

The deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me, endorsed "proposals," &c., as above, at Raleigh, until 26th September.

Persons wishing documents showing the extent of the resources of the State, the amount of the indebtedness, &c., can have them by application at this office, or to Messrs. BROWN & DEROSSET.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

September 2d, 1853. 83—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Broeade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS. Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1853. No. 90.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.

September 12, 1853. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hoofiands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Expectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhæ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

SPICES!—SPICES!—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery, "
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Ginger,
Long Pepper—African Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper—Vanilla Bears and Salad Oil.
Just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 16, 1853. 86—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

IT AFFORDS THE SUBSCRIBER MUCH PLEASURE to inform Physicians, Families, and the friends of his establishment that he has secured the services of MR. J. F. BROWN, of Philadelphia, as an Assistant Pharmaceutist, who is highly recommended as being thoroughly qualified to dispense and test the purity of Medicines. Physicians and Family Prescriptions will be executed promptly and faithfully at all hours of the day or night by Mr. BROWN, or the public's friend P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—BISHOP BLOOMFIELD'S MANUal of Family Prayers, with alterations.
Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the fifth, by William Sterling.
Poems, by Alexander Smith.
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port-Folio.
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, L. L. D., to which is prefixed a preliminary sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Illustrated by Darley and Lossing. 1 vol. 12 mo.—price $1 00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1853. 84—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

JARRATT'S HOTEL, PETERSBURG, VA.—THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late proprietors, Messrs. FEILD & HAWTHORN, is again at his former post, and prepared to entertain his friends and the public. He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to still maintain the previous reputation which the House has enjoyed, and trusts he will merit and receive a continuance of that patronage which it has heretofore received. It is his intention to conduct the House in a style that will place it upon an equality with the first class Hotels of the Southern country; and he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, pledging the omission of no duty on his part, to render all comfortable who may favor him with a visit.
JOHN JARRATT.
September 9th, 1853. 84—1m.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:
Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine, } Silks,
" " DeNap, }
" " DeZuic, }
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 33¼ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports,	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference,	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto,	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood,	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository,	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports,	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports,	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law,		4	"
" Equity,		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law,		3	"
" Equity,		2	"
Iredell's Law,		13	"
" Equity,		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845,		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 27, 1853.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" Orange,
" Vanilla,
" Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.
ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:
P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory, tilled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps—New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.
LIQUORS.
Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old Southside Madeira Wine in qr. casks and demijohns.
Skeidam Gin, "Honey" brand, in pipes and demijohns.
Signette, Duprey & Co., and other brands French Brandy, in various style of packages.
Pure old Rye Whiskey of "Old Mongehelia," "Allegany" Funk, Ziegler, and other choice brands, some of which is 14 years old, and 4th proof.
Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Gin.
N. E. Rum.
Imitation French Brandy.
Old Apple Brandy.
Pure Malaga Wine,
Cider and Wine Vinegar.
Champaigne of the celebrated "Heidsick" brand.
Also in yard, 500 casks pure Eastern Lime.
All of which they offer at the lowest wholesale rates, and upon accommodating terms. WILSON & GRICE,
No. 11, High street and Pierce's Wharf.
June 20, 1853. 64—3mspd.

IRA BECKWITH WOULD TENDER HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as

THE CHARACTER OF THE LAWYER.

Extracts from an Address delivered before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, June 1st, 1853, by Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, *of Tennessee.*

If I have been successful in fixing your attention upon the character of the power wielded by the educated man, my first object has been accomplished, and I am prepared to proceed to illustrate this power, as it is exhibited in the influence exerted by the lawyer in the different theatres in which his ambition calls him to play his part. I might as readily give similar illustrations in the career of the members of the other learned professions, but I will not venture to make so unreasonable a draft on your patience.

The spirit of progress, which is characteristic of our times, is working out a most desirable reform in the science of law. It was long a standing reproach to the profession, that too many of its members sought rather to become proficients in the subtleties and technicalities of the law, than to excel in developing the fundamental principles of justice and equity, on which the science is based. The course of justice was embarrassed, delayed, and too often defeated, amidst ingenious and artful efforts to excel in special pleading. This system of legal chicanery provoked the merited sarcasm and rebuke of eminent English writers, and gave plausibility to the opinion expressed by Burke, that the practice of the law disqualified the mind for those liberal and enlarged views which were essential to eminent statesmanship. It gave rise also to the truthful remark of Bolingbroke, that the law, in its nature, is the noblest and most beneficial of the sciences, but in its abuse and debasement the most sordid and pernicious. But the profession is no longer obnoxious to the reproach of attaching undue importance to the technicalities and subtleties of the science. Lawyers now strive to become eminent as expounders of the law, according to its reason and spirit, seeking to climb up to the vantage ground—as Lord Bacon calls it—of science, rather than to become experts in the art of perverting and defeating the ends of justice. For this valuable reform we are indebted to the liberal and enlarged views of the bench and the bar, as much as to the wisdom of legislation. The result is, that the law is now what it was always designed to be, THE SCIENCE OF JUSTICE. It is the science which defines and guaranties the rights of life, liberty, property and reputation. It interposes its powerful arm between the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, the exalted and the humble, the learned and the ignorant, and settles their rights according to one uniform standard. In its wide range it embraces the rights of nations, and defines them with accuracy, whilst it points out the means of preserving and protecting them. Its grand object is even-handed justice to all. How deeply is it to be regretted, that a science so noble in its nature should ever have been degraded by any of its votaries, to a mere trial of wits in the use of technicalities and forms! How humiliating, the Lord Coke himself should have held out an inducement to the law student to fritter away his genius, in becoming an expert in the art of special pleading, by the remark, that in his time the special pleader never failed of a lucrative practice. The man who follows the law, with no higher purpose than to secure a lucrative practice, may become prominent as an ingenious and acute practitioner, but he will never win the reputation of a truly great lawyer. Wherever the passion for the emoluments of the profession is predominant, "the tricks of the trade" are sure to be cultivated, as the means of success. He who forms a just conception of the principles of the law, and entertains a proper appreciation of the true dignity and morality of his profession, will look to its emoluments as a secondary consideration. Its honors, whether derived from the triumphant vindication of the principles of justice in the course of his practice, or from promotions to high and responsible judicial or political stations as the rewards of his superior attainments, will be the leading and controlling incentives to his ambition.

How wide is the field within which the lawyer may legitimately indulge his aspirations for fame! If his ambition craves the homage paid so freely to great intellectual attainments, where else can the mind find such a theatre for the development of its powers, and the exhibition of its triumphs, as in its researches after truth and justice, buried deep as they often are under a mass of error, obscured by the ingenious devices of sophistry, entangled within the meshes of conflicting precedents, and, not unfrequently, made the victims of fraud and crime? If he aspires to the fame of an orator, where else within the range of the human sciences will he go to find subjects appealing so powerfully to his heart for its warmest sympathies, and enlisting so ardently all the generous impulses and energies of his nature, as in the practice of the law? Injured innocence, oppressed weakness, defrauded credulity, calumniated reputation, endangered liberty, threatened life—these constitute but a few of the themes which continually appeal to the eloquence of the lawyer. But if power and place possess attractions for his ambition, the genius of justice invites his aspirations to the bench. There he can hold the scales of right, and signalize his devotion to truth, by rewarding and protecting virtue and honesty. The lawyer is on the high-way to political distinction, and if he covets the fame of the statesman, his knowledge of the law has so far instructed him in the science of government, that the transition is natural and easy.

The science of law not only affords ample scope for every variety of laudable ambition, but the extent of its learning is such as to give constant employment to the most capacious and expansive minds. No intelligent practitioner can delude himself with the idea that he has exhausted the fountains of legal knowledge, and that his life can be one of leisure and repose. Such a delusion would prove fatal to all his dreams of professional eminence. The lawyer is emphatically a working man, but whilst he is continually progressing and enjoying the consciousness of increasing knowledge, he has no hope of ever attaining to perfection in the science. Let not this remark, however, discourage any generous mind which is inclined to the law. If the labor of the lawyer is severe and unceasing, it is constantly rewarded with new and valuable acquisitions of knowledge, which constitute the sources of the purest enjoyment. As he toils, the treasures of the science are opened up to his view and brought within the grasp, whilst the beauty, symmetry and dignity of his profession continually increase in attractiveness. The more he learns of the eternal principles of right and justice, the more he desires to learn. The mists which at first obscured his progress, and impressed his mind with "the uncertainty of the law," gradually clear away as he advances. What he once suspected was a mere chaos of confused and conflicting opinions and inconsistent *dicta*, he now finds to be a system of symmetrical principles, all harmonizing with each other, and each one traceable to the great fountains of the science—right and justice. It is not until he begins clearly to comprehend the reason and spirit of legal principles, that the lawyer labors with real intellectual pleasure. From that time his progress is onward and easy, from one acquisition to another, enjoying triumph after triumph, with a mind elastic with delight, and eager for new researches. But at the close of a long life he will never have to regret that there are no more acquisitions to be made.

Whatever direction his ambition takes, the lawyer must owe his success to the influence which he exerts upon mind. He must not only convince the judgment by the force of logic, but he must control the will by the powers of persuasion. There is a constant antagonism kept up in our moral government between the understanding and the will—the result of the captivity of the will to the passions and affections. We see the right, and approve it—condemn the wrong, and yet pursue it. The lawyer has but half accomplished his work when he enlightens and satisfies the understanding—it is to be completed, by breaking the chains which bind the will to the car of the passions; he must bring about harmony and concert between the judgment and the will; when he has effected this, his triumph is complete. It is apparent that the successful lawyer must be deeply learned in the science of human nature. When the understanding is resisted by the will, he must be able to comprehend the character of the influence which stands in the way of their harmonious action. This resistance sometimes originates in prejudice or partiality; at others, in mere passion; and at others, in moral obliquity or depravity. The remedy must be suited to the disease. To discover the disease and apply the proper remedy, is often the most difficult, delicate and responsible duty that devolves on the lawyer. A blunder may involve consequences fatal to the ends of justice, may overwhelm innocence with ruin, or even put life itself in jeopardy. To be able to exert a salutary influence on others, the lawyer must know himself. He carries in his own bosom a mirror in which he may see reflected all the passions, affections, sympathies and feelings which furnish motives and suggestions appealing to the will against the decisions of the understanding. He cannot hope for complete success unless his own mental and moral perceptions are clear, distinct and accurate. It is not enough to be able to theorize fluently and plausibly and even correctly on the beauty and excellence of virtue; but to exert his full influence, he must not only speak from his heart, but his habitual practice should constitute "proof as strong as Holy Writ" that his judgment, his affections, and his sympathies are enlisted in behalf of right and justice. His own bright example should be a living commentary on the beauty and loveliness of virtue. To such a lawyer the judge on the bench, the juryman in the box, and the people in their primary assemblies open their hearts and listen with confiding attention. When such an one has gained the assent of the understanding, and seeks the sanction of the will, prejudice, passion and crime shrink from the contest, whilst conscience throws off her shackles and responds to the gentle persuasions of his eloquence, and right and justice become triumphant.

It is essential to the peace and happiness of society, that its members should be impressed with an abiding confidence that the law affords a sure and certain protection to their rights, against violation or invasion. It is this sentiment which gives energy to enterprise, vigor and cheerfulness to industry, and life and elasticity to patriotism. The legal profession is mainly responsible for the maintenance and perpetuation of this sentiment. It is difficult to estimate the extent of this influence exerted by the lawyer and judge on the popular mind. It is indicated, however, in the confidence with which the citizen who considers himself aggrieved appeals to the judicial tribunals of his country, and in the cheerfulness with which he submits to their adjudications. The sacred honor of every lawyer who comprehends and appreciates the true dignity and responsibility of his profession, is freely pledged for the preservation of this sentiment.

Every community is under the government of two distinct codes of laws—the one written and the other unwritten—the one based on legislation and the other resting on public sentiment. The unwritten laws prescribe the rules of social government and regulate the standard of morality. Much of the happiness of every society depends upon the tone of moral sentiment which pervades it. All educated men exert an influence on the popular mind; but the lawyer is brought so immediately and so constantly into contact with the masses, that his influence is peculiarly strong. He operates upon public sentiment, not only by the inherent power of superior over inferior mind, and by the opinions which he utters in the course of his profession, but his example carries with it an unseen and potent weight. If he is loose and irregular in his morality—if he indulges in giving utterance to sentiments of infidelity or impiety—if he makes virtue the object of his ridicule, and scoffs at morality as pharisaical hypocrisy—he diffuses around him an influence which poisons public sentiment and gives countenance and encouragement to vice and crime. On the other hand, if his legal discussions are pervaded and characterized by sentiments of pure morality, and his private intercourse and deportment reflect a similar devotion to truth, candor and virtue, he contributes powerfully to elevate the tone of the popular mind, to purify the standard of popular morals, and to promote the quiet, good order and happiness of society. These are the legitimate influences of a combination of enlightened mind and sound morality. How responsible the trust which the lawyer undertakes to execute! He assumes to be the protector of the rights which give value to freedom and happiness to life—to be the guardian of Innocence and the advocate of Justice! If his practice conforms to his profession, he becomes the herald of Virtue and the missionary of Morality. His pathway in life is illuminated by the light which radiates from his own bright intellect, whilst the emanations from his example are as a pillar of fire for the guidance of the steps of others.

The influence of the lawyer rises in dignity and grows in weight and extent, when he is promoted from the bar to the bench. In view of its honors, he has then reached his topmost round on the ladder of professional elevation. To the man who is ambitions of legal distinction, the bench is the theatre in which his professional fame may be consummated and perpetuated. The judge undertakes to illustrate the excellence of the science of law by practical application of its principles to the attainment of justice. One of the main pillars of government rests upon him, and to sustain the burden, he must have Atlantean shoulders. The rights of life, liberty, reputation and property are committed to his guardianship, and his adjudications are final. To him is entrusted the exposition and preservation of the fundamental law—the constitution, to which all legislation must conform. Whilst the law invests him with powers, in many respects supreme, he is, to a great extent, exempt from responsibility for their abuse. In the exercise of his official authority, the judge is necessarily entrusted with a large discretion. No greater calamity could be visited on any community than to have the administration of the law committed to a weak, wicked, tyranical or corrupt judge. Considering the extent of his powers, his exemption from responsibility, and the proneness of power to abuse, it is remarkable that history records so few instances of judicial dereliction and depravity. It abounds in illustrious examples of ability, purity and learning on the benches of all civilized nations; but it is seldom that the profession has been disgraced by the tyranny or corruption of its presiding officers. This fact, constituting in itself the highest eulogy on the profession, may be mainly attributed to the influence exerted by the bar in the promotions to the bench, and in the restraint imposed upon judicial conduat through the power of public sentiment. There was profound wisdom in the remark of one of the fathers of the Republic, Franklin I believe, that the judges ought to be elected by the lawyers. Its wisdom is illustrated in the well known fact that wherever the appointing power is lodged, its exercise is materially controlled by the legal profession. But public sentiment furnishes a far more efficient guaranty against judicial derelictions, than strikes the view at first blush. In regard to the official demeanor of the judge, public sentiment derives its first and most effective impulse from the bar. As a class, lawyers are sensitively jealous as to the maintenance of the purity of the judicial ermine, and vigilent in detecting the first blot that stains its integrity. Their own professional reputation is identified with the official bearing of the judge, and hence they promptly claim the right, and boldly exercise it, of criticising his errors, rebuking his delinquences, and denouncing his corruptions. The popular mind responds approvingly to the impulse thus given by the bar, and public sentiment pronounces a judgment which judicial power cannot resist.

Whilst it is the first and most important duty of the judge to administer the law according to right and justice in all individual controversies, there are incidental influences attached to his station of too much consequence to be overlooked. His official acts are clothed with the sanction of authority, and on that account, as well as from their consonance to justice, they command respect and approval. But the habitual deference paid to the official opinions of the judge, readily generates in the popular mind the conviction that his unofficial sentiments are entitled to a similar respect. Regarded as the just judge is, as a model of intelligence, uprightness and purity in his official relations, it is not unnatural to look upon these attributes as constituting part and parcel of his personal character. Indeed, there is something revolting in the idea, that when on the bench the judge should make equity, right, and justice his polar star; and yet when he descends from that elevation, that he should disregard the moral obligations, give loose reins to his vicious propensities, or utterance to sentiments at war with virtue. The popular mind is astute in detecting such inconsistency, and is slow to concede that learning alone is sufficient to insure purity in the administration of justice. Before the judge can exert that semi-official influence on public sentiment, which legitimately attaches to his station, his private as well as his judicial deportment must meet the sanction of the popular judgment, and command its cheerful confidence. The power of mind and morals combined, is nowhere displayed more conspicuously and beautifully than in the influence exerted by such a judge on public sentiment.

What we denominate public sentiment, is the judgment formed by the popular mind on any given question of morals, politics, or religion. In theory, each member of the community investigates, analyses and reasons on the question for himself; but our observations teach us that the investigation and reasoning on which the popular judgment is formed, is the work of a comparatively few minds. The conclusions of the few are either ratified or rejected by the minds of the masses, and the prevailing judgment becomes public sentiment.

Whatever may be the truth of history in other governments, it is established by every page of our own, that public sentiment is our great social, political and moral regulator. Statutes and constitutions bow to its diciation and yield to its power. It is our High Court of last resort; and by its adjudications our customs, our laws, and our constitutions stand or fall. It prescribes the rules of social government, and modifies and reverses them at pleasure. It dictates the course of legislative bodies, gives force and effect to their deliberations and actions, or paralyses and nullifies them at will. It overthrows monarchies and drives tyrants into exile, or sweeps away republics and erects upon their ruins unmitigated despotisms. In its decisions it has no regard for uniformity or consistency of action—its decrees of to-day are unhesitatingly reversed by those of to-morrow—but until reversed by its own will and judgment, they stand as the supreme law. When goaded on by ignorant passion, or impelled by blind fanaticism, its march over existing institutions is marked with the terrific violence of the tornado; but when influenced by enlightened reason, and controlled by sound morality, its course is characterized by the gentleness and noiselessness of the evening zephyr. This is the chief instrumentality through which mind displays its power over mind in politics and morals, and the means through which the lawyer exerts his greatest influence, whether in the strict line of his profession, or in judicial positions, or as a statesman.

The most illustrious examples of the power of mind are to be found in the history of the legal profession, in connection with affairs of government. Ambition delights in the law as a favorite stepping-stone to political distinction. In every civilized nation it has furnished the ablest champions of liberty, and the most eloquent opponents of tyranny and oppression. The most brilliant triumphs achieved by Cicero were gained in defence of the liberties of Rome. By his disinterested patriotism he won the hearts of the people, and by the power of his eloquence he was able for a time to maintain a successful contest with military ambition. It has been eloquently said, by one of our most distinguished statesmen, that "the Roman lawyers or civilians of the greatest celebrity, and whose judicial opinions were held in the highest esteem, even under the despotic sway of the empire, were not less distinguished by the integrity of their private character than by their talents and ability. Justice was so much their idol; so fixed and resolute was their sense of right, that neither the temptations of avarice, nor the splendor of official station, nor the threatening brow of a tyrant could corrupt or intimidate them." In modern times, England has furnished a host of eminent lawyers and judges, not less illustrious for their private virtues than for their learning and eloquence. They have signalized their own names, and shed lustre upon their country's fame by their unyielding opposition to arbitrary power and despotism—by their fearless denunciations of the tyranny of their own rulers, and their unwavering devotion to law, order and right, amidst all the storms of faction, the threatenings of tyranical power, and the clamor of wicked agitators and demagogues. The liberties of Great Britain may be correctly said to rest upon the English bar.

The fame of our own country derives a large share of its splendor from the exalted virtues, learning and patriotism, which have characterized the career of distinguished members of the legal profession. In the able discussions as to the right of self-government which characterized our colonial history, the lawyer and the judge were amongst the master spirits. They helped by their genius and their eloquence to kindle the fires of the Revolution; and in all its labors, sacrifices, dangers and honors they were prominent sharers. When independence was secured, they were the master-workmen in laying the foundation of that noble superstructure of republicanism, which resting on the solid basis of our federal constitution, secures vigor, strength, and I fondly hope, perpetuity to our federal Union. To the legal profession is assigned the honor and the responsibility of filling exclusively one of the departments (and not the least important) of the government. All the Presidents, except two, who have occupied the Executive Department have been lawyers, whilst a large majority of the Cabinet officers and foreign ministers, and a large portion of the Senators and Representatives who have held seats in Congress have belonged to the same profession. These facts speak volumes in favor of the legal profession, and furnish some idea of its influence in our government.

In attempting to call up to your minds the prominent influence exerted by the legal profession upon the destinies of our government, I am actuated by no wish to indulge in unprofitable eulogy. I would have you to study the lives and characters of the eminent lawyers, jurists and statesmen who have identified their names with the glory of our country. If it were possible to strike from history all traces of their influence in the affairs of government, our national escutcheon would emit but a dim pale light, in comparison with its present dazzling brightness. But what is it in the character of our distinguished public men that constitutes their crowning glory, and hallows their names and their influence? It is not simply that they were men of gigantic intellectual powers, but it is, that associated with these powers was a deep devotion to virtue, which chastened their ambition and gave to their actions all the moral force which belongs to genuine patriotism. When Mr. Webster had exhausted the powers of his great mind in portraying the character of Jeremiah Mason, he gave the finishing touch to the picture when he said:

"But political eminence and professional fame fade away and die with all things earthly. Nothing of character is really permanent but virtue and personal worth. Mr. Mason's religious sentiments and feelings were the crowning glories of his character."

Death achieves no victory over such a character—it only embalms his name, consecrates his fame, and perpetuates his influence. Our national annals abound in illustrious members of the bar,

> "Who shed great thoughts
> As easily as an oak looseneth its golden leaves,
> In a kindly largess to the soil it grew on—
> Whose rich dark ivy thoughts, sunned over with love,
> Flourish around the deathless stems of their names—
> Whose names are ever on the world's broad tongue,
> Like sound upon the falling of a force—
> Whose words, if winged, are with angel's wings—
> Who play upon the heart as upon a harp—
> And make our eyes bright as we speak of them."

Without undertaking to make a full enumeration, I would most earnestly invite you to study the lives and characters of such lawyers as Mason, Jay, Pinckney, Parsons, Wirt, Chancey, Marshall, Story, Kent and Gaston, and their illustrious compeers, living and dead, in professional renown. Their lives abound of instructive lessons of wisdom. An earnest love in virtue and a constant devotion to Christian morality will be found to pervade their characters, and to shed over them their richest charm. They won distinction by their superior intellectual achievements, but they won their claim to true greatness by their devotion to virtue. It is this that shines out as the richest jewel in the coronet of their fame. It is this that gives immortality to their influence as well as to their names.

If any of my young friends, whose minds are inclined to the law as a calling, are impressed with doubts as to the morality of the profession, I earnestly pray all such to study carefully the career of the distinguished men to whom I have alluded; and if their minds are not thoroughly cleared of all doubt, in the name of the profession I implore them never to enlist under the legal banner.

If I have been successful in impressing you with a sense of the power which the lawyer wields in the several theatres of his ambition, you will readily perceive the consequent responsibility which attaches to the exercise of so perilous a trust.

To meet that responsibility and to fulfil its obligations, all history, experience, observation and reason, combine to demonstrate that with the cultivated, enlarged and disciplined mind, there must be associated a pure and elevated code of morality—a code based on the truth of Christianity, and conforming with its purity.

The history of the world furnishes nothing which bears comparison with the past career of our government in all the elements of greatness and prosperity. Its contemplation fills the patriotic bosom with emotions of national pride, whilst it awakens sentiments of profound gratitude to the overruling Providence who has watched our progress as a people with paternal care. But I am pained to acknowledge that there are "signs in the times" which may well excite fearful apprehensions as to the future. I have been greatly at fault in my observations, if there is not now, an alarming tendency in the public mind to yield to strange heresies and delusions which strike at the very foundation of true morality. Imposture, with brazen face, stalks boldly through the land, and crowds of enthusiastic votaries shout around its standard. Under constant professions of reverence and veneration for the Christian system, its very corner-stone is being undermined by the working of a disguised materialism. The assaults of infidelity are not now made openly and boldly, as in the days of French atheism, but it may be well doubted whether they are less effective because covert and indirect. The amazing developments in the career of scientific research, which are constantly startling the public mind, seem to have unloosed it from its moorings, to have destroyed all limit to its credulity, and to have impressed it with the conviction that nothing is so absurd as not to command credence. This entire brood of delusions, from Mormonism to spiritualism, are converging in their tendency to one common result—the subversion of the authority of the Bible, and the erection in its place of a system of natural religion. Against the successful spread of such fatal heresies, we have no other protection than in the efficiency of an unyielding adherence to the standard of morals adopted by the Christian system. The popular judgment and the popular heart must be fastened to this standard with hooks of steel; and this is the legitimate work of the power and influence of the lawyer, jurist and statesman, in the formation and control of public sentiment. They cannot witness the diffusion of the spirit of insidious infidelity without feeling the heavy responsibility which rests upon them to resist its further progress. I am aware that it would be as idle to address reason and arguments to the maniac, as to most of the followers of these impostors. But their influence may be circumscribed and weakened by concentrating upon their heresies and delusions the earnest and effective condemnation of the wise and good, who *can* be made to comprehend and estimate their fatal tendency. So strong has been the conviction on the popular mind that the maintenance of the Christian system is essential to the continued preservation of our liberties, that it need but be shown clearly and forcibly that this great citadel of our freedom is assailed, to awaken a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm which will communicate to public sentiment irresistible efficacy. The lawyer, in each of the theatres of his power and his glory, as lawyer, jurist and statesman, must become the champion of true religion—of pure morality—based on the rock of Christianity. His eloquent voice, sustained by his equally eloquent example, must arouse the popular mind from its torpor, enlist all its energies on the side of Christian patriotism, and thus erect around our happy institutions a wall of defence which will defy the assaults of fanaticism and infidelity in all their phases.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

HAMPTON ROADS, Sept. 16, 1853.

Arrival of the U. S. Practice Ship Preble—Account of the Cruise—Benefits of the System—Experiance of the Midshipmen, &c.

The practice ship Preble, attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and commanded by Commander T. T. Craven, U. S. N., having once more anchored in the waters of the United States, from her practice cruise, with 55 acting midshipmen, I propose to give your readers a small schedule of that cruise, and the duty she has performed, as to the instruction of the young men placed on board of her for practice in all the duties that may hereafter be required of them as they pass through the several grades of their profession.

We sailed from the Chesapeake on the 30th of June with a fine westerly breeze, which soon wafted us from the land, and ere the sun rose next morning, we had but the "blue above and the blue below," to fix our gaze upon. As the breeze was fine and the motion of the ship lively, those who were uninitiated to the sea, and had not formed an acquaintance with old Neptune, soon began to pay their obedience to him, and many were the wishes for the comforts of home made by the youngsters; but as the effects of the sea sickness wore off, they began to realize the grandeur and novelty of the mighty ocean, the sphere of their future usefulness, and were soon called upon to begin their exercises in making and taking in air, reefing, furling, steering, working ship, navigation, and, indeed, in everything belonging to the duties of a seafaring life; and at this practice they have been kept during the whole cruise, until, at this period, most of them can perform practically, with credit to themselves and to their instructors, all the various duties of officer and sailor, and my own impression is that more is to be learned *practically*, during one of these practice cruises than ever was learned by any midshipman during a three years' cruise on board of any ordinary ship of war, where he is not called upon *personally* to perform the different duties of the sailor.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Commander Craven, Lieuts. Tighman and Marcy, and sailing-master Buckner, for the interest and care they have uniformly shown to the advancement of these young men.

What seemed to go hardest with these young men was their "bill of fare," for they had to live off of the ship's allowance of salt beef, pork, &c., which was not altogether as palatable as most of them had been accustomed to ere they left their homes.

On the 4th of July, though several hundred miles from land, we flung to the breeze the glorious stars and stripes, and woke the silonce of the old ocean with the looming of our 32 pounders, in honor of a nation's birth.

On the next day a gloom was cast over our ship by the sudden demise of young Mr. Marcy, son of the Hon. Secretary of State, who was suffering from consumption, and who embarked with us for the benefit of his health. His remains were preserved and left at the Island of Fayall, to be sent to the United States.

During the cruise of the Preble she visited the Island of Fayall, the City of Corunna, (north of Spain, and noted as the place where Sir John Moore is buried,) and the Island of Madeira. At the latter place we found much distress among the poorer class of people, from an entire failure of the grapes, dried and withered up from some unknown cause. This has been the second year that this blight has visited the island.

The Preble will soon proceed to Annapolis, where she will remain during the session of the academy, for the purpose of practicing the students prior to another practice-cruise. Hoping these few lines may be gratifying to many of your readers, who are interested in the welfare of the Naval Academy, I remain yours, &c, FORETOP.

TEACH THE WOMEN TO SAVE. There's the secret. A saving woman at the head of a family is the very best savings bank ever yet established—one that receives deposits daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one, and if "the women" would imbibe it once they would cultivate and adhere to it; and thus many, when they were not aware of it, would be laying the foundation of a competence, security in a stormy time, and a shelter in a rainy day. The woman who sees to her own house has a large field to save in, and the best way to make her comprehend it is for her to keep an account current for expenses. Probably not one wife in ten has an idea how much are the expenditures of herself or family. Where from one to two thousand dollars are expended annually, there is a chance to save something if the attempt is only made. Let the housewife take the idea—act upon it—and strive over it—and she will save many dollars—perhaps hundreds—where before she thought it impossible. This is a duty—not a prompting of avarice—a moral obligation that rests upon all—upon "the women" as well as the men; but it is a duty, we are sorry to say, that is cultivated very little, even among those who preach the most and regard themselves as examples in most matters. "Teach the women to save" is a good enough maxim to be inserted in the next edition of "Poor Richard's Almanac."

PROMISING CHILD. "Pappy, can't I go to the zoological rooms, to see the camomile fight the rhinoserscow?"

"Sartin, my son—but don't get your trowsers torn. Strange, my dear, what a taste that boy has got for nat'ral history—isn't it? No longer ago than yesterday, he had eight pair of tom-cats hung by their tails over the clothes line."

"Oh! bess his 'ittle heart—come to lis mother 'is very minute."

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1853.

THE STATE FAIR.

We visited the Fair grounds a few days since, and found the preparations rapidly going forward. The grounds are nearly enclosed with substantial close pailings, and the houses will soon be completed. Wells have been dug for the purpose of furnishing water for the stock.

The Committees, we learn, are giving due attention to the various matters committed to their charge; and we may safely assure the public that ample accommodations will be provided for every thing which may be brought hither for exhibition.

The Executive Committee has adopted, we learn, Regulations for the Fair, and also appointed persons to act as judges and award premiums. We expected a copy of these Regulations and the list of judges for this day's paper, but have not been able to obtain it.

Bear in mind that the Fair will open on the 18th of next month, and will continue during the week. It is important that stock should be here the day before the opening of the Exhibition; and indeed it would be well for all exhibitors to be rather ahead than behind the time. Visitors, whether they have articles for exhibition or not, will be most cordially received by our citizens. Come up, then, all of you, from all quarters, and let us make the *first State Fair* not only respectable, but highly creditable to the enterprise, industry and intelligence of North Carolina.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

The State Fair opened at Saratoga on Wednesday last, but owing to the continued rain the prospect for a good show was gloomy. The Correspondent of the Tribune says:

"Of farming implements the entries are very small—only 18; the rain, which has continued all day, and is still falling, at 9 o'clock, keeps back this class, so it does all domestic products. There are very few articles here from New York City. Jones & Beebe have a good show of their wares—iron vases, statuary, chairs, settees, &c.

Of sheep there is a fair show of superb French Merinos, and some long-wooled sheep and very good South Downs, in all about sixty pens.

Swine are fairly represented, and some of them beautiful, if the term is applicable to these animals.

The greatest show is in the poultry line. We counted sixty coops.

The Show ground is just as good as could be desired. With all the rain, it is free of mud. It is a field of sand, slightly turfed. There are at least 25 acres inclosed, and all the stock have temporary shelter. There is a large hall for domestic manufactures, &c., and a dairy hall, and a two story business office, in which accommodations for the Press are furnished. There is a very fine grove of pines within the inclosure that would have been very pleasant in such weather as we have had this month. The tents engaged for the Fair have miscarried, and nobody knows what has become of them.

If the weather should continue as unpleasant to-morrow as to-day, we shall have one of the smallest shows the Society has made in many years. It seems to be the opinion of everybody except Saratogans that this is a bad location for the State Fair. The County is not in a good farming region. The land is poor, and as a matter of course the people, many of them, like the land. Suppose we have the next Fair in New York City? Let the Society engage the Crystal Palace for the exhibition of everything movable, and the Forty-fourth-st. Market for the Cattle show, and we venture the assertion that no exhibition has ever equaled what that would be since the first organization of the Society. That part of the State has never had but one Fair below Albany—at Poughkeepsie in 1844—and it is the opinion of many whom we have conversed with during the summer, as well as to-day, that we are not only entitled to it next year, but that we can make it of the mammoth order. We certainly can offer as great facilities to exhibitors, and promise to furnish the greatest number of visitors that ever attended in any one year."

The Address was to be delivered by the Hon. W. C. Rives, of Va., who was present.

On Thursday, it is stated, it was still raining, and the attendance was small. New York State Fairs have heretofore been most attractive, and have been attended with complete success.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. We learn, from the Banner, that there was to be a meeting of the Rowan Agricultural Society at the Mineral Spring, near O. G. Foard's, on the 28th instant, at which time Benj. Sumner, Esq., of Lincoln, was to deliver an address. The object of this meeting was to make arrangements for the annual meeting, on the 2d Thursday in next month, when Charles F. Fisher, Esq., will deliver an address.

The Banner calls upon the Society to send something to the State Fair. We hope to see a delegation here from Rowan, with some of their rich and valuable products for exhibition.

THE NAVY. The Pennsylvanian say: "The Hon. Mr. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, is busily engaged in getting ready for the approaching session of Congress. His whole energies are in constant action to meet the demands of the country. We are all interested in the success of his branch of the public service, and we are right glad we have so competent and efficient an officer to superintend it. It is our opinion, that the coming Congress will act upon as important questions as have come before any former Congress for a series of years. Much will have to be done for the Navy, and the able Secretary is prepared to make the necessary recommendations for the consideration of our National Legislature."

☞ Secretary Marcy's reply to the Austrian protest in the case of Kosta, says the Washington Star, is in such a state of forwardness as that it will go out by the next steamer. This reply, it is said, has been the subject of laborious study and cautious deliberation, and we may be sure it is in every respect worthy of the administration and the American people. It is rumored, with what truth we do not know, that Russian and Prussia have also protested against the conduct of Capt. Ingraham. We doubt it.

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS. We shall publish in our next the schedule of premiums adopted by the Committee of the State Agricultural Society—that heretofore published having been examined by the Committee and changed. We shall copy from the "Southern Advertiser and Appendix to the Southern Weekly Post," which, it appears, is the "*official*" organ; and so we shall be certain this time to lay the right document before our readers.

APPOINTMENTS. Robert J. Wiglesworth, of Richmond, Va., has been appointed a route agent on the express mail line between that City and Weldon, N. C. Mr. Wiglesworth is a printer, and will of course make a good officer. Alfred Winchell has been appointed light house and light boat keeper at the mouth of the Roanoke river.

FINE FAMILY FLOUR. Maj. Collins has sent us a sample of as fine family flour as we have ever seen, manufactured at his Mills near this place. We learn the Major is now prepared for custom, and we have no doubt he will deserve a full run of it. See his advertisement in another column.

NEW JERSEY.

The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey assembled at Trenton on Thursday last, and on the 6th ballot nominated the Hon. Rodman M. Price as candidate for Governor. A series of Resolutions were then unanimously adopted, endorsing the national administration, State reform measures, &c., and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, writing from Trenton, says the Whigs of New Jersey are making arrangements to bring the Maine law question into the approaching elections. He says:

"The political barometer in this region indicates uncertain weather. The Whig leaders, with their habitual disregard of political and moral integrity, have set themselves to coquetting with Maine Law Temperance. In the absence of any thing like general political excitement, the temperance question enters largely into the discussions of the people, and defunct Whiggery hopes for a resurrection at the hands of Neal Dow and his associates. The Temperance State Convention, which assembled in this city on the 31st ult., refused to make a nomination for governor, although three-fourths of the delegates, on their arrival, favored a distinct nomination. A private caucus of Whig politicians and Temperance leaders caused a change of programme, and the part of Hamlet was omitted in the play which followed. Joel Haywood, "Whig and Anti-monopoly," would have received the Maine Law nomination, but for the intrigue to which I have alluded. This gentleman is a local preacher, of the Methodist persuasion, and has represented Ocean county for the last three years in the Legislature. He goes the Maine Law, ardently and openly, without equivocation and without compromise. In the caucus of Whig wire-pullers and Temperance managers, the former took the position that the Whig Convention could under no circumstances take up Mr. Haywood, *if nominated first by the Temperance party*. That would be merging the Whig into a Maine Law party, and would prove in the end the total disorganization of Whiggery in New Jersey. "Adjourn without making a nomination, we will take up Mr. Haywood as the Whig nominee, you can then re-assemble your convention and adopt him as your candidate." This suggestion prevailed.

After a stormy and acrimonious debate, the Convention secumbed to Whig dictation, and resolved not to make a nomination until the Whigs had made theirs. A number of Democrats, who scented the cat in the meal tub, left the gathering in disgust at the shameless bargain and sale thus unblushingly consummated. The Whig Convention has since been called for the 12th of October, and the Temperance Central Committee have issued a call for the re-assembling of the Temperance Convention on the 18th of the same month for the formal transferring of their forces to the Whig camp! To show the perfect understanding existing between Maine Law and Whiggery, it is an incident to be remembered that the new call for the Temperance gathering was first announced in the State Gazette, the Whig organ, notwithstanding the fact that the Temperance folks have a paper of their own published in this city.

It remains to be seen how successfully this "holy alliance" can be carried out. I cannot believe that the Temperance Democrats will thus blindly lend themselves to the re-instatement of the Whig party in power in New Jersey. Mr. Haywood is full blown in Federal heresies, and even in case of his success, is totally impotent to advance the object contemplated by the temperance movement. The Executive of this State has no negative upon legislative action, a fact which is looked upon to give him the vote of even the anti-Maine Law wing of the heterogeneous Whig party.

The proposed coalition is unrelievedly corrupt in its inception, and the principal Whig manager of the affair is an inveterate libator to Bacchus, and a sturdy opponent of Maine Law prohibition. The whole movement is so utterly transparent, that none but the most verdant and unsophisticated gudgeon can be induced to nibble at the bait thus slovenly tendered. The antecedents of Whig amalgamation are such as to forewarn and forearm every honest temperance man from its contamination. Whiggery debauched abolitionism and then deserted it to go bobbing for Southern support at the last election. It invited Nativism to its arms, gave it offices and honors for an hour, and then kicked it into the kennel, an object of leprous abhorrence, and then inclined its vagrant ear to the music of "that rich Irish brogue," and that dulcet "German accent!" Let the Temperance men beware of the common seducer, and common betrayer of all factions, or they will awake to their error when it is too late to retrace their steps with either dignity or honor."

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF. Secretary Guthrie has issued a circular in which he says that in consequence of the accumulation of money in the treasury, the ensuing Congress will probably reduce the present tariff. He therefore asks for information of the working of the present rates of duty upon the leading branches of industry of the country, and of the effect to be expected from the proposed modification. He thinks that the reductions, if any shall be made, should be so arranged as to afford an equal participation in the benefit to every interest and to every section. Articles which enter into our manufactures and those which do not come into competition with American products are those, he says, about which there will doubtless be the least question. He also proposes to abridge the laboss of the custom-house by adding to the free list articles of general consumption and articles paying little duty.

UNIVERSALISM, MAINE LAW, &c. The "United States Convention of Universalists" convened in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday last. The Convention adopted unanimously a Resolution against "the sins of slavery, intemperance and war;" and a Resolution fully endorsing the Maine liquor law was passed with but one dissenting voice. The Rev. I. D. Williamson, formerly of New York, but now of Alabama, was one of the members. Of course, after agreeing to this Resolution on slavery, he will not be permitted to return to Alabama.

☞ The New York Sub-Treasury now contains $10,000,000 in gold, and a few hundreds in silver coin. The weight of the ten millions of gold now in custody is eighteen and three-quarter tons.

We were told, by Whig leaders, when the Independent Treasury system was established, that the currency would not only be ruined, but that the public monies would be stolen by the Sub-Treasurers. The system has been fully tested, and the result is the currency has been improved, and we have not heard of the first defalcation.

DEATH OF REV. HEZEKIAH G. L[illegible]. The Richmond Christian Advocate of Thursday contains a communication from the Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of Randolph Macon College, announcing the death of this eminent Minister. He breathed his last on S

MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.

A letter from Lord John Russell was recently published, addressed to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, in reply to the letter of the Hon. Edward Everett, Secretary of State, in December, 1852, on the tripartite treaty proposed by England and France for the purpose of guaranteeing to Spain the continued possession of Cuba. Mr. Everett, it will be remembered, refused on the part of our government to enter into any such treaty; and Lord John Russell's reply was not published until Mr. E. had retired from office. Mr. Everett has, however, considered it his duty to answer Lord John, and his reply appears in the Boston papers of Wednesday last.

After disposing of the preliminary things as to the tone of Lord John's despatch and the length of his own letter, Mr. Everett adverts to the grounds upon which the United States rest the claim of having a paramount interest in Cuba. He then goes into a close and interesting examination of the remark made by Lord John relative to the avowal that the President could not repress the Lopez expedition. This is pressed in such a manner as to leave Lord John Russell in a melancholy plight. The same thing is done as to Lord John's lecture on American law. The manner in which this law was violated in the British orders of council, and French, Berlin and Milan decrees, is dwelt upon, and forced home in a way that must be peculiarly refreshing to Lord John in particular, and to John Bull generally. We give this portion of his letter:

"Consider, too, the recent antecedents of the powers that invite us to disable ourselves to the end of time from the acquisition in any way of this natural appendage to our continent. France, within the present century, to say nothing of the acquisition of Louisiana, has wrested a moiety of Europe from its native sovereigns; has possessed herself by force of arms, and at the time greatly to the discontent of England, of six hundred miles of the Northern coast of Africa, with an indefinite extension into the interior; and has appropriated to herself one of the most important insular groups of the Pacific. England, not to mention her other numerous recent acquisitions in every part of the globe, has, ever since your despatch of the 16th of February was written, annexed half of the Burman empire to her overgrown Indian possessions,—on grounds, if the statements in Mr. Cobden's pamphlet are to be relied upon,—compared with which the reasons assigned by Russia for invading Turkey are respectable.

The United States do not require to be advised of the utility of those rules for the observance of international relations, which for centuries have been known to Europe, by the name of the law of nations. They are known and by us under the same venerable name. Certain circumstances in our history have caused them to be studied more generally and more anxiously here than in Europe. From the breaking out of the wars of the French revolution, to the year 1812, the United States knew the law of nations only as the victims of its systematic violation by the great maritime powers of Europe. For these violations on the part of England prior to 1794 indemnification was made under the seventh article of Jay's treaty. For similar injuries on the part of France, we were compelled to accept an illusory set off under the convention of 1800. A few years only elapsed, before a new warfare upon our neutral rights was commenced by the two powers. One hundred millions at least of American property were swept from the seas, under the British orders in council and the French, Berlin and Milan decrees. These orders and decrees were at the time reciprocally declared to be in contravention of the law of nations by the two powers themselves, each speaking of the measures of the other party. In 1831, after the generation of the original sufferers had sunk under their ruined fortunes to the grave, France acknowledged her decrees to have been of that character, by a late and partial measure of indemnification. For our enormous losses under the British orders in council, we not only never received indemnification, but the sacrifices and sufferings of war were added to these spoliations on our commerce and invasion of our neutral rights which led to its declaration. These orders were at the time regarded by the Lansdownes, the Barings, the Broughams and the other enlightened statesmen of the school to which you belong, as a violation of right and justice as well of sound policy; and within a few years the present distinguished lord chief justice, placed by yourself at the head of the tribunals of England, has declared that "the orders in council were grieveously unjust to neutrals, and *it is now generally allowed, that they were contrary to the law of nations and our own municipal law!*"

"That I call, my Lord, to borrow your expression, 'a melancholy avowal' for the chief of the jurisprudence of a great empire. Acts of its sovereign authority countenanced by its parliament, rigidly executed by its fleet on every sea, enforced in the courts admiralty by a magistrate whose learning and eloquence are among the modern glories of England, persisted in till the lawful commerce of a neutral and kindred nation was annihilated, and pronounced by the highest legal authority of the present day contrary not merely to the law of nations but your own municipal law!

"Under these circumstancee the government and people of the United States, who have never committed or sanctioned a violation of the law of nations against any other power, may well think it out of place, that they should be instructed by an English minister in 'the utility of those rules which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations.'"

In conclusion, Mr. Everett says:

"As an American citizen, I do not covet the acquisition of Cuba, either peaceably or by force of arms. When I cast my thoughts back upon our brief history as a nation, I certainly am not led to think, that the United States have reached the final limits of their growth, or what comes to very much the same thing, that representative government, religious equality, the trial by jury, the freedom of the press, and the other great attributes of our Anglo-Norman civilization are never to gain a farther extension on this continent. I regard the inquiry under what political organization this extension is to take place, as a vain attempt to penetrate the inscrutable mysteries of the future. It will, if we are wise, be under the guidance of our example; I hope it will be in virtue of the peaceful arts, by which well-governed States extend themselves over unsettled or partially settled continents. My voice was heard at the first opportunity, in the Senate of the United States, in favor of developing the almost boundless resources of the territory alrready in our possession, rather than seeking to enlarge it by aggressive wars. Still I cannot think it reasonable—hardly respectful—on the part of England and France, while they are daily extending themselves on every shore and in every sea, and pushing their dominions, by new conquests, to the uttermost ends of the earth, to call upon the United States to bind themselves by a perpetual compact, never, under any circumstances, to admit into the Union an island which lies at their doors, and commands the entrance into the interior of their continent."

NEGRO LABOR A NECESSITY. The Richmond Enquirer, of Thursday, contains a letter from Gen. Felix Huston, an extensive sugar planter in Louisiana, to Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright, of New Orleans, which adds another to the immense collection of proofs that negro labor is indispensable in a climate like that of Louisiana and other southerly States.

In the recent epidemic which devastated New Orleans, we have been informed that few if any of the sufferers were among the blacks; and a gentleman who lived for several years at Mobile, during which time the yellow fever twice attacked that City, tells us that he *never knew* a negro to die of it. There is an aptitude, an adaptedness of the African to high temperatures that is as immutable a fact as any other natural law. The only question to be settled is, Can negroes exist in large numbers on the same soil with whites in a state of freedom without vast injury to both parties? Is freedom the maximum good for the African?

Petersburg Democrat.

THE WOOL TRADE OF GENEVA, N. Y. It is estimated that the wool trade of this town is near $300,000 per annum. One firm within a year past have paid $120,000. The price ranges between 40 and 55 cents. One choice clip sold for 60 cents. Mr. Nicholas, of Geneva County, who keeps a fine flock, realized over 60 cents, it is said.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Tripartite Cuba Treaty—The Eastern Question—French Affairs—State of the Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22. The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates of the 10th and 135 passengers, arrived this evening. The Humboldt arrived out on the 8th.

ENGLAND. The English papers reprint from the American Lord John Russell's manifesto on the proposed tripartite guarantee of Cuba. The document is a surprise to the British public.

The difficulties between the manufacturers and their operatives continued, and business at Manchester was dull at prices favoring buyers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Nothing decisive has yet occurred in regard to the Eastern question. The Czar's reply could not arrive by a courier for some days, but the fact that he hesitates to telegraph his reply has awakened symptoms of renewed anxiety, and depressed the French and British funds.

It was stated at Paris, on the authority of the Russian Embassy, that the Czar would refuse to accept any modification coming directly from the Porte.

FRANCE. The Moniteur publishes an announcement that the Government is not buying up corn. This is a most extraordinary statement, it being notorious that the Government has purchased immensely.

The country was quiet, with the exception of some insignificant bread riots at Bois le duc, &c.

The Emperor was still at Dieppe.

Navigation dues had been repealed till December on all vessels passing on French rivers or canals with corn.

The Bourse closed on the 9th 3's 78f. 5c.; 4½'s 101tf. 60c.; Bank shares 2600.

ITALY. The Roman Territories were in a very disturbed state, nominally on account of the high price of bread.

Com. Vanderbilt had arrived in the Bosphorus.

MARKETS. *Liverpool, Sept.* 10. Cotton has been dull all the week at prices favoring buyers. Middling was scarce, and spinners only bought for immediate use. Holders offered freely. Sales of the week of 32,590 bales, of which speculators took 2,490, and exporters 5,630 bales. Fair Orleans, 6¾d; middling 6 a 6¼d; fair Mobile 6¾d; middling 5¾ a 6; fair Upland 6⅝; middling 6¼d. a 5 15-16d. Stock 761,972 bales, including 509,741 bales of American.

Breadstuffs.—The market for breadstuffs was lower in the early part of the week, but had partially rallied since the sailing of the Arctic, and closed with a decline since the previous Friday of 3d. per bushel on wheat, and 6d a 1s per bbl. on flour. Corn had advanced 6d., with a good enqury.

Richardson & Bro. quote white wheat at 8s 4d a 8s 8d, red 7s 10d a 8s. Western Canal flour 28s 6d a 29s, Baltimore 29s 5d a 29s 9d, Philadelphia 29s a 29s 6d., Ohio 29s 6d; yellow corn 32s 6d a 33s, white scarce and held at 34s. Deniston & Co. quote flour 6d above these rates.

Rice moved steadily at 23s. 9d. a 25s.

Provisions.—Beef was unchanged with moderate sales. Pork steady, with a diminishing stock. Bacon dull and unchanged; stock small. Shoulders inanimate. Cheese active at full rates. Lard quiet; the stock was in the hands of a few holders, who demanded extreme rates. Small sales at 58 a 60s. Linseed Cake active. Bark was held at 9s. Sales of old red American Cloverseed at 45s. Rosin was in improved demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. at 5s. 3d. a 5s. 5d. for common and 13s. for fine. Salcs of 700 bbls. Turpentine to arrive, at 12s. 6d. Spirits 54s. Coffee was in active demand, with a limited supply. Tea steady. Sugar active, at very full rates. Tobacco quiet.

We have not since our connection with the Globe had to record a death that has given us so much pain as that of Perrin Busbee.

Who shall speak Perrin Busbee's praise? Who shall do justice to the funeral oration? Who shall be fit to write an eulogy upon his life and servics? His praise is already spoken in the purity and uprightness of his life. His funeral oration is already deeply engraved upon the hearts of thousands of his admirers throughout the length and breadth of Carolina. His eulogy is written upon the imperishable records of his usefulness and genius that he leaves behind, and which attest the assertion that he was one of the ripest scholars, clearest thinkers and ablest jurists of his years in the State.

Such has been his popularity, that almost any distinction his State can confer could have been his. But he in nearly every instance declined becoming the recipient of her honors. In the prime vigor of manhood, the field of promotion was still open to him, to be entered at any time he chose to resign the emoluments of a lucrative and still expanding practice at the bar. Every species of littleness was as foreign to his nature as dross to gold. Generous and kind, he awed enmity by the sweetness and dignity of his bearing, as he excited friendship by every trait that is both gentle and noble.

There have been few Perrin Busbees in the world, and the one less, whom we now deplore, will long be felt as a severe loss to his friends and the State.

What a phantom is life, and what phantoms pursue it! *Portsmouth Globe.*

THE NEW YORK ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY. This company, which was chartered by the State of New York at the late session of the Legislature, held their first meeting in the city of New York on Friday. A majority of the Commissioners designated in the Charter were not present, but those present proceeded to business and opened the books of subscription.

Mr. Robert J. Walker commenced the subscription to the stock with the sum of *ten millions of dollars.* Dr. Newcombe of Albany, and others, in behalf of themselves and others, subscribed the sum of two million eight hundred thousand dollars, and the company then adjourned to meet on the 1st of October.

The capital stock of the company is one hundred millions of dollars. Under the tenth section of the charter each stockholder is made individually liable for all the debts of the company to the extent of the amount of his stock which may not be fully paid up, and also for all indebtedness to laborers and others employed on the road. The charter also provides that the stockholders may, after the whole amount of the stock shall be taken in good faith, proceed to the election of a President and other officers of the company. The company have power under the charter to construct a rail road to the Pacific, with the assent of the United States, through any territory of the United States, and through the territory of any State, with the assent of that State.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS. The Koszta affair is exciting discussion in Paris, we see, as well as elsewhere. The journals there condemn both Austria and Capt. Ingraham—but particularly the latter, who is suspected of being only the impersonation of Yankee Fillibusterism.

Nobody expects, of course, to hear that the Eastern question is settled, and nobody, therefore, will be disappointed to learn that the Czar has intimated that he did not mean to accept the arbitrament of the Four Powers, as revised by the Sultan, in his "note;" not that he cares much about these "revisions," in themselves, but that he didn't like to be dictated to by the Turk.

The harvest accounts by this mail are, on the whole, quite favorable, (more favorable, we think, than were expected here,) as a consequence, we note a fall in the prices of breadstuffs in the English market. A corresponding decline here, no doubt, will be the result. *New York Express.*

DEATH OF PERRIN BUSBEE. We regret to learn that Perrin Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, died in that City on Friday last. Mr. Busbee was a lawyer of good standing, had attained considerable reputation as a politician, and was elected by the last Legislature as one of the Councillors of State. He was recently appointed Reporter for the Supreme Court; for the duties of which office he showed a peculiar fitness—his first published reports having given great satisfaction to the profession. Mr. Busbee was quite a young man—we suppose about 38 years of age. Possessing a happy talent for writing, and a mind well adapted to legal investigations, he gave promise of much usefulness in his profession. His death is a loss to the State. *Hillsborough Recorder.*

An exchange says that a man recently poked his head out from "behind the times," when it was taken off by a "passing event!"

The chap who fell from the top of his voice is still "powerfully weak."

THE TAX ON SUGAR. Few, we suppose, know how much the sugar-tax costs the nation. Those who desire to understand this subject, we refer to an article in the St. Louis Daily Democrat, extracted into this sheet, containing some very important statistics. They will see that in five years the sugar tax paid by the nation has amounted to thirty-six millions of dollars, besides what we have paid to the sugar-planters in the United States in the shape of high prices.

This is altogether too extravagant a price to pay for forcing the culture of the sugar-cane in climates not fully suited to its growth. For ripening the juices of that plant in perfection, the tropics are the proper place. Within the belt that bounds the road of the sun in its journey to the north and south of the equator, the cane plant finds its most congenial temperature, and sugar is produced at the smallest cost. At a very few degrees to the north of that limit, at least in North America, the interruptions of cold are too general and frequent for the complete maturity of the plant in one season. In some plants, or in some parts of the same plant, the juices crushed out of the stalk are yet crude, and give the manufacturer trouble in clarifying and crystallizing the sugar. Besides this they affect its quality somewhat, and, in the opinion of some, render it less wholesome.

It is hardly worth while, however, to tax the nation seven millions a year, to defray the expense of producing sugar a few degrees of latitude further north than the limits assigned by nature for the profitable cultivation of the cane. It would be much better to pay the sugar planters of Louisiana a premium for giving up the culture of the sugar cane, and applying themselves to some other branch of agriculture. We are taxed thirty or forty dollars on a hogshead of sugar, according to the estimate of the St. Louis Democrat. Surely, we might make better terms with the sugar planters of Louisiana than this if we could compound the matter with them.

In all our large towns, both at the North and the South, we make great use of the ice which in winter is formed in the lakes of the northern part of the Union. If we could pass protective laws for the products of the South, the southern cities might be supplied with ice from the streams and lakes in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. The thin plates of ice formed on the surface of these, during a cold night, might, by due care and labor, be taken off and piled on each other, as we have seen done on the rivers and canals of Italy, and in this way a considerable provision of ice might be made. Everybody would see that such a policy as this would be folly—but the folly is no greater than we are guilty of in the attempt to force the culture of the cane in climates to which it is not well suited. In both cases, we ought to see that we decline to avail ourselves of the bounty of nature, and that we attempt to substitute for her processes, which give us the largest quantity of products at the least cost, an imperfect and expensive method of our own.

But who pays this tax? Not the rich, for the use of sugar is now so general that it may be almost regarded as a necessary of life. The poor family consumes in this country scarcely less than the rich. Sugar flavors a large part of the food of people in every condition. It is consumed by the sick, it is the laboring class who pay these seven millions which the people are taxed to convert cotton plantations into sugar estates. It is they who give the sugar planter a premium of thirty dollars on every hogshead of sugar he produces.

We hope this question will occupy the attention of Congress at its next session. No doubt a strong effort will be made to prevent anything being done to relieve the people of this burden; but Congress could hardly do a more popular act than to take off the sugar tax. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE MAINE LAW AT HOME. The Boston Transcript, having been called to order for asserting that liquors were freely sold in the State of Maine thus replies:

"The Portland Advertiser and several other journals have expressed doubts in regard to the truth of our statement respecting 'the open and undisguised sale of liquors at the hotels of Maine.' We now reiterate the statement, and affirm that it is true to the very letter. We state what we do know, and testify to what we have seen. We call it 'an open and undisguised sale' when the article is ordered of a servant at the public table, and is brought in and opened with a loud report, passed round the table, in the presence of fifty persons, and is so common an occurrence that it does not excite any more comment than such a proceeding would in New York. We call it 'an open and undisguised sale' when in visiting a fashionable hotel, in broad daylight, we find upwards of twenty young men in a public room, where there is a great show of decanters filled, and where the company, the barkeeper, the furniture of the room, and every thing which meets the eye, indicate that it is a bar-room, with every facility for the open sale of ardent spirits by the glass to all applicants.

We could, if we thought it any object, furnish an array of witnesses to substantiate our statement, and a ream of paper of corroborative proof could be had in twenty-four hours. We should as soon think of denying, as a citizen of Massachusetts, that the statute respecting the legal rate of interest was enforced in State street, as to affirm that the liquor law was obeyed in the State of Maine. We must believe our own senses and positive evidence in preference to the statements of others, and the negative testimony furnished by those who are evidently not posted up."

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA. In May last, Mr. J. J. Roberts was re-elected President of the Republic of Liberia, over Chief Justice Benedict. At the same time, Stephen A. Benson was elected Vice President. At the end of the present term, President Roberts will have served eight years as President, and six years as Governor of Liberia—in all fourteen years. It was, it is said, with great reluctance he consented to be a candidate at the late election. He has appointed John N. Lewis Secretary of State.

On the 2d of June, 21 emigrants landed at Monrovia, from the ship Banshee, from Baltimore. The emigrants by the Linda Stewert and Joseph Maxwell were doing well, and making rapid improvements on the St. Paul's river.

Among those elected Senators in Liberia, are J. M. Priest, A. F. Russell and Charles Henry; and among the Representatives are S. V. Mitchell B. V. R. James, Sion Harris, Henry W. Dennis, H. W. Erskine, M. A. Rand, W. W. Davis, and G. L. Seymore.

A vessel of 10 tons burthen had been built and launched at Monrovia, by D. B. Warner.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23. The fever continues to prevail, though the city is assuming a better state of health. There were 28 deaths from fever during the past 24 hours, and seven from causes unknown.

The most distressing accounts are received of the ravages of the fever at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and along the coast. Delegates from the Howard Association are asking for more nurses, and relief is being forwarded in every direction.

MOBILE, Sept. 23. The interments yesterday were 20, including 14 from yellow fever.

New York State Fair.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22. The New York State Agricultural Fair is, it is feared, a failure, and will hardly pay expenses, in consequence of the continued falls of rain. Among those from other States, are the Hon. W. C. Rives, who is to deliver the address; the Hon. C. B. Calvert, President of the Maryland Agricultural Society; Mr. Whitmore, of Baltimore; Gen. Tilghman, of Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the two Messrs. Cochranes, large farmers of Delaware.

THE STATE FAIR. We see notices that this section of the State is in a fair way to be represented at the Fair.

Mr. J. Boner of this place purposes to send specimens of fine honey, a large grained and prolific quality of wheat, and Shanghai chickens. Mr. William Lineback also speaks of sending specimens of honey, which he says cannot be surpassed. *Salem Press.*

VERMONT SHEEP GOING SOUTH. S. W. Jewett, of Vermont, has sold a small lot of his imported French Merino Sheep to T. Vivian, of Mount Sterling, Alabama, which may be of considerable service to improve the common flocks of that State, as this breed is not only good for wool, but equally so for mutton, as they are very large.

"Jonny, my son, do you know that you have broken the Sabbath?"

"Yes, dad" said his little sister, "and mother's big iron pot too, in five or six pieces."

From the Louisville Journal.

A PARTING SONG.

BY J. R. BARRICK.

The dream is o'er—how sweet it past
On rosy wings to me,
Yet with its lingering gloam is cast
A parting thought of thee;
Then what the joy of summer hours
With all their light and bloom,
Since with the fading of the flowers
We part in deep'ning gloom?

The autumn wind, another day
To me will mournful sigh,
When thou art far, art far away
Beneath another sky;
Another hour, another hour,
My heart will pine alone,
As some poor bird in summer bower,
When its fond mate is gone.

My bark by wild winds rudely tost
On wayward seas may roam,
And hope and promise all be lost,
So dear to childhood's home;
The sky above me darkened be,
That once was shining bright,
Yet will a pleasant thought of thee
My spirit till with light.

And when beneath another sky,
Where golden hours are thine,
When warm looks beam from every eye
Around love's burning shrine,
Then lady, think! oh, think of me!
In every pleasant dream,
My thoughts will wander then to thee,
As starlight to a stream.

Glasgow, Ky.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20, 1853.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of the Superior Court of Nash was held this day on receiving intelligence of the death of PERRIN BUSBEE. Present, B. F. Moore, Spier Whitaker, H. W. Miller, Sion H. Rogers, M. W. Ransom, W. T. Dortch, A. M. Lewis, Jos. B. Batchelor, Edward Conigland, W. A. Jenkins, Nat. McLean, Thomas M. Arrington, Menalcus Lankford, G. E. B. Singeltary.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, B. F. Moore was called to the chair, and on motion of Mr. Batchelor Mr. Singeltary was appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, paying a warm and eloquent tribute to the high character of the deceased as a lawyer and citizen.

Mr. Miller spoke briefly, but in earnest and glowing terms, alluding to his long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased, and concluded by offering the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret the sad intelligence that our friend and professional brother PERRIN BUSBEE is no more—that he has been cut down by the hand of death in his career of usefulness and honor, and that we shall no longer witness in his person the display of those many excellencies of mind and heart for which he was so eminently distinguished, and by which he was able to secure the affection, and command the admiration of all who knew him.

Resolved, That by his death the profession of which he was a member, and to which he was so much devoted, has lost a bright ornament, the community in which he lived a useful citizen, and the State of his nativity a true patriot.

Resolved, That the death of one so young, but so gifted, whose energy, talents and virtues had inspired such high expectations, and upon whose exertions such fond hopes rested in confidence of a rich realization, teaches us "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the much afflicted family of our departed friend, and we humbly commend them to the beneficent care and protection of that Great Being who promises to be a father to the fatherless and the widows' friend.

Resolved, That in respect for his memory we will wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the chairman transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased in such a way as to him shall seem most fit to express our condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Attorney General report these Resolutions to the Superior Court of this County at its meeting today, with a respectful request that they be entered on its minutes.

Messrs. Ransom and Rogers successively addressed the meeting in an eloquent and impressive manner, bearing testimony to the high qualities of mind and heart which had characterized the short but brilliant career of the deceased; after which the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Upon the meeting of the Court on the same day, the Attorney General presented the Resolutions to the Court, and requested on behalf of the members of the bar that they should be spread on its minutes. To which request his Honor, Judge MANLY, responded as follows:

"*Mr. Attorney General and Gentlemen of the Bar:*

In responding to your motion I desire to say that I have for some years enjoyed occasional opportunities of knowing Mr. BUSBEE in his professional and social relations, and therefore *feel* the loss which the profession of the law and which society has suffered by his death.

With his family I sincerely sympathize. Upon that circle his death must fall as one of the severest inflictions of a merciful Providence.

We were surprised and pained to hear of his death on Sunday. His vacant place in our midst continually reminds us of the reality of his departure, and of the sorrowful yet eloquent reflection that "the places which knew him shall know him no more."

Cut down in the strength of his manhood, and in the active exercise of his eminent faculties, the State at large will feel and acknowledge the loss, and unite with us in regarding this as an occasion for general and heartfelt regret.

The Court will cause your Resolutions to be inscribed on its Records, to stand in the midst of this history of human strifes a solemn warning of the end of all—an eloquent and truthful memorial of your departed brother."

B. F. MOORE, *Ch'n.*

G. E. B. SINGELTARY, *Sec'y.*

DIALECTIC HALL, Sept. 24, 1853.

Whilst we weep over our aged fathers as we lay them in their graves, we are comforted by a remembrance of the weariness of old age—they have finished their work, they have given undying impressions to the world and are now weary, ready for the rest of the tomb. But he whom we now lament has fallen in the midst of his career. Mr. PERRIN BUSBEE was a man of eminent talents—his mind so successfully cultivated, and his admirable powers already exhibited at the bar, promised to mark a brilliant course through life.

But he was not more admired than he was beloved—nor e stood higher in the hearts of those who knew him best. No tribute of ours can repay the loss sustained by his friends, no encomium can fill in the hearts of those he loved, the vacancy he has left. Let his own exemplary life speak, and bid others tread his footsteps. But we lament Mr. BUSBEE as an honored member of the Dialectic Society. His aim was fixed high in the temple of fame, and with a flight which more can admire than imitate he was tending to his mark. But the young eagle has fallen; with his eye on the sun he swerved not, but the silver cord was loosened and the strong lies powerless on the ground. We lament, but we may well be proud of him even as he lies in death.

While then we say "Amen" to the decree of the Almighty Ruler, we are ready to drop the tear of sorrow on the grave of the beloved departed; therefore, Whereas, it has pleased God to take from us one who was much beloved and admired and thus to send grief into our hearts,

Resolved, That we do most sincerely sympathize with the friends of Mr. BUSBEE and especially with his bereaved family for the loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of this be sent to the family of the deceased and also to the North Carolina Standard, Raleigh Register, and University Magazine for publication.

W. H. HALL,
JAS. A. WRIGHT,
STUART WHITE. } *Com.*

At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, held in Raleigh, on the 24th instant, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company record with feelings of sincere sorrow, the death of their friend and associate in this Board, PERRIN BUSBEE, Esq.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Busbee this Board has lost a faithful and useful member, and an efficient and able Attorney.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased under this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be recorded among the proceedings of this Board, and published in the City papers.

JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

MARRIED.

In this County, on Sabbath morning the 18th, by Prof. W. T. Brooks, Joseph Yeargin, Esq., to Miss Ann Eliza Dunn, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Dunn.

Register and Biblical Recorder copy.

DIED,

In this County, on the 27th of July, James Rigsby, in the 92d year of his age. Mr. Rigsby was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and had always sustained the character of a straight-forward, honest man. He bore his last affliction, which was protracted about eight weeks, without murmuring or complaint, and died perfectly resigned to the will of God. He has left only three children surviving him, out of nine, with a great many grand children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. But they do not sorrow as those that have no hope. [Com.

In Jefferson County, Ark., on the 12th of August, Mr. Samuel H. Smith, of Dallas county in that State, and formerly of Caswell county, N. C.

At the time of his death, Mr. Smith was in his 58th year. He was much esteemed and beloved by those who knew him—had been for many years an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—THE FALL TERM WILL commence on the 14th of September. Entire expense from $88 to $45.

B. CRAVEN, *President.*

August 31, 1853. 83—2t.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, *September 24.*

NAVAL STORES.—In the Turpentine we note an advance yesterday of 10 @ 25 cents on previous quotations, with sales of 80 bbls. at $3 60, and 345 do. at 375 for virgin and yellow dip, ₱ 280 lbs., closing firm at latter price. This morning sales have been made of 205 ℔ at $3 75, at which the market is firm and the article in fair demand. *Spirits Turpentine* has also further advanced, and the quotation at the close of yesterday was 4 cents above previous day's highest rate. The transactions reached, 110 bbls., as follows: 100 bbls. at 55, 100 do. at 56, 200 do. at 57, 200 do. at 58, 250 do. at 59, and 250 do. at 60 cents ₱ gallon. There have been no transactions up to the time of closing our enquiries this morning, and the article is generally held at higher rates. Tar has also advanced a shade, and we note a sale yesterday of 43 bbls. at $3 60 ₱ bbl.

LIME.—700 casks yesterday from Boston sold from vessel at $1 10 ₱ cask 90 days. *Journal.*

PETERSBURG, *September 24.*

TOBACCO.—The present Tobacco year has nearly expired, the inspections reaching 11,328 hhds. For the month sales have been exceedingly light, only 186 hhds. whilst for the coming week we can hardly expect to receive 150 hhds.; the crop being pretty well in. The bidding for the week has been quite animated—prices of Lugs fully sustained, whilst Leaf has slightly advanced. We quote Lugs at 6¼ @ $8, Common Leaf 7½ @ 9½, Good and fine 10 @ 16.

WHEAT.—Most of our buyers coming again in Market has caused a slight advance over our last quotations. On yesterday the stock, which had somewhat accumulated, went off briskly at 115 @ 122c. for Red and 120 @ 127c. for White.

COTTON.—New Cotton commences to arrive, but slowly. We note sales of a few select bales at 11½c.; this, however, could not be obtained for a quantity.

CORN.—Receipts continue light, with brisk demand. Sales 62½ @ 66c. for good to prime parcels of White. No Yellow offering.

In FLOUR we note a decline. City brands $6¼ @ 6¾.

BACON remains without change. Virginia (hog round) 10½ cts., hams 12½c.; Western do., canvassed, 11½c.; do. sides 8½c., do. shoulders 7½c.

BRANDY.—The new crop, which has proved quite a short one, commences to arrive. We note sales of Apple at 50 @ 55c., according to the proof. Peach, 90 @ 100c. per gallon.

LIME.—135 @ 145c.

SALT.—G. A., 125c.; fine, 160c.

HAY.—115 @ 120c.

GUANO.—Scarce at 55 @ $57. *Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK MARKET, Sept. 23. Flour has advanced under the Africa's advices—sales of 19,500 bbls at 6 18¾ @ $6 81 for State, 6 25 @ $6 44 for Genesee, and 6 50 @ $6 62½ for Southern. Wheat has advanced 2 @ 3 cts.—sales of 85,000 bushels at 1 44 @ $1 47 for Western white, 1 37 @ $1 39 for Southern, and $1 51 for Genesee. Corn; sales of 35,000 bushels at 81½ cents for mixed, and 83 cents for yellow. Coffee—Sales of 405 bags at 11½ cts. for Rio. Molasses—Sales of 300 bbls. at 25c. for Orleans. Tobacco—Sales 100 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼ @ 8¾ cents. Whisky—sales of 750 bbls. at 28 cents. Pork—Sales of 500 bbls at $16 00 for mess, and $13 for prime. Beef—Sales of 250 bbls. mess at $12 50. Beef Hams—Sales of 300 bbls at $15. Lard—Sales of 700 bbls. and kegs at 11½ @ 11¾ and 12¼ cents.

EVERETT'S EXHIBITION!

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that EVERETT'S ENTERTAINMENT of MUSIC, MAGIC, COMIC, ECCENTRICITIES and ETHEOPIAN MELODIES, embracing *Feats, Farce and Fables*—the whole Company a MISCELLANEOUS MELANGE, will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September 28th and 29th.

EVERETT, the *American Magician*, will commence the entertainment, and open his *Cabinet of Cabalistic Phenomena*, introducing new and pleasing Experiments, established as beautiful and unrivalled.

Miscellaneous entertainment by the Company consisting of

MADAME EVERETT, WM. H. CREIGHTON,
J. R. BERRY, and E. F. ACKERMAN.

☞ Open at the "PAVILLION" at 7 o'clock.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT!

ODD FELLOWS HALL.—SECOND NIGHT.

OWING TO THE IMMENSE SUCCESS AND ENTHUSIASM which greeted her on Monday night, MADAME ROSALIE DURAND will have the honor of appearing before the citizens of Raleigh in one more Operatic Concert this (TUESDAY) evening, Sept. 27th, assisted by SIGNOR NOVELLI, Prime Basso of the Italian Opera, New York; SIGNOR MORETTI, the eminent Italian Violinist; Mr. EDWARD WARDEN, the Versatile and Descriptive Ballad Singer, and Mr. KARL W. PETERSILIA, who has kindly offered his aid on the Piano. A combination of talent and pleasing amusement rarely offered to the citizens of Raleigh.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at half-past seven, performance to commence at eight.

☞ For particulars see Programmes on evening of Performance.

Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10th, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER:—I am at this time in New York, and a very disagreeable and rainy day it is. I have pretty well got through with my business. I have a few more places to go to for the purpose of seeing after Carriages. So far, I find ready made Carriages and Buggies to be scarce; but I have succeeded in getting some few jobs that will be done in a week or two. You will be surprised when you begin to receive the Goods that I have bought, and wonder what did I buy so large a stock for. Well, I have two reasons; one is, that I bought them very low, and the other is, that I do not like for my friends to be disappointed when they come to see me. Now, I have one word to say to you, and that is, that as I expect to move on Bank street Christmas, I must sell for the smallest kind of profits, so that I can run off as much as possible by that time, to save the trouble of moving it. I think we will be able to sell a good deal to country merchants. Your brother,

DANIEL PERKINSON.

P. S.—NO MISTAKE. I have bought some of the finest Bits, Whips, Spurs, &c., that you have ever seen; and shall, after Christmas, have some of the finest top and no top Buggies. B. D.'s is no touch to them. D. P.

Sept. 10th, 1853. 89—1t.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

The sixteenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will commence about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Charles Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Expenses—Matriculation fee, $5. Professor's fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Sept. 23, 1853. 90—150c.

Office N. C. R. R. Company,
GREENSBORO', Sept. 19, 1853.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS in the N. C. R. R. Company, that an instalment was called for and made payable on the 8th day of January, one on the 1st March, one on the 3d May, one on the 5th July, one on the 1st September, and one on the 20th December, 1852. These instalments are due from many of the Stockholders, and after the first of October next, interest will be rigidly exacted from the several dates said instalments fell due. There is also an installment of 10 per cent. called for and made payable on the first day of November next, and one of 10 per cent., falling due 1st of January, 1854.

I think it likely that no further notice will be given of the above instalments being due until, according to the provision of the charter, the stock will be advertised for sale. Stockholders had better look to the condition cont

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .. at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS been ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.
David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, " "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, " "
Perrin Busbee, " "
Rich'd I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McCrae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Fuoh, Gaston, N. C. "
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, " " "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., orby
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8–10 to 24–36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE!—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN.
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, 1853. 34—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.
Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,		John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,		D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,		E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,		Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,		Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,		Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,		

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh,	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1858. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
W. H. Cumming,	PETER ADAMS,
General Agent.	*Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
18	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers. JAMES McKIMMON.
October, 1852. 93—

GAZE, WONDER AND ADMIRE!—And with lickerish eyes and "itching palms" acknowledge a fascination more powerful than the Wizard Spell! As we shall uncover and reveal to an admiring world, knowledge more startling—pregnant with more blessings, and in its results more interesting to the human family than the Burning of the Ephesian Dome, having for its basis universal happiness; and evolving in its details gems of thought richer than the Boon of Freedom!—more valuable to "unborn generations" than the discovery of gravitation by the fall of the apple on Milton's Head.

The Golden Sands of San Louis Potosi and Australia; the translucent, lustrous and dazzling Wealth of King Schalzaman, all, all grow dim, pale, and lose their splendor before the Sparkling Brilliancy of our gorgeous and most triumphant Luck.

PRIZES SOLD IN AUGUST!

$55,000 sold in Package to Mississippi.
$20,000 sold to a Club in Tennessee.
$18,000 sold to a Merchant in South Carolina.
$15,000 sold in Package Wholes to Kentucky.
$12,000 sold in Package to Georgia.
$11,500 sold in Package to North Carolina.
$10,000 sold to a Club in Ohio.
$12,000 sold to a new Correspondent in New York.
$8,000 sold to a Lady in Virginia.
$4,000 sold in Package to Pennsylvania.
For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders,
PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light-St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1853.

☞ The Certificate, Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Sept.	Capital Prizes.	No of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	10	35 00
5	27,500	75 Nos. 11 drawn	8	30 00
6	20,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
7	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	5	16 00
9	12,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn	4	12 00
10	52,478	75 Nos. 11 drawn	15	55 00
12	25,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	8	30 00
13	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
14	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
15	22,500	78 Nos. 14 drawn	5	18 00
16	18,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
17	3 of 25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	10	35 00
19	26,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn	8	25 00
20	20,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	5	17 00
21	38,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
22	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
23	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	4	13 00
24	65,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	20	75 00
26	28,500	75 Nos. 13 drawn	8	30 00
27	24,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	10	30 00
29	16,312	78 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
30	20,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Packages, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at at sight, will be promply remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

Remember—A Package of Tickets can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of the paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light-Street, Baltimore, Md.
August 29, 1853. 82—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Hard Ware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., *Sycamore Street,* Petersburg, Va. Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country. A large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:

Table and Pocket Knives, Saws, Planes, Files, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Brace and Bits, Augers, Butts, Fast and Loose Joints, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Guages, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Razor Strops and Hones, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Looking Glasses, Garden Shears, Halter, Ox, Log, Trace and Fifth Chains, Frying Pans, Hand and Bench Vises, Trowels, Knob, Stock, Trunk and Chest Locks, Guns, Percussion Caps, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Fenders, Grates, Rat Traps, Pincers, Plyers, Knitting Pins, Marbles, Cork Screws, Jews Harps, Awl Blades, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Fish Hooks, Needles, Pins, Compasses, Slates, Skates, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Straw Cutters, Sifters, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Mill, Whip, and Cross Cut Saws, Hilling and Weeding Hoes; also, a large assortment of Nails, Castings, Steel, &c., all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this city ore respectfully invited to call and examine their stock. MUIR & BRYAN.
Petersburg, August 29, 1853. 987—2m.

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.

HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.

HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.

BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.

LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.

CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.

PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.

SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.

SUGAR.—All the varieties.

PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.

For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth,